

A  
PRIMER  
IN  
GRANTHA  
CHARACTERS

By K. Venugopalan

A Primer in Grantha Characters

by

K. Venugopalan

Published by

James H. Nye  
319 West Swift Street  
St. Peter, Minnesota 56082

Price

\$1.50

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## Preface

Modern research in Sanskrit requires the ability to read manuscripts in Grantha characters, especially where text editing is concerned. Primers or guides to the Grantha script are not available in many libraries. Those texts which had formerly been available are either out of print or not readily available for sale. I have been approached by many scholars, both Indian and Western, to read manuscripts in Grantha script or transcribe them into Devanāgarī characters. The following is a small attempt to acquaint those scholars required to read Grantha manuscripts or inscriptional material with this script.

Grantha has a very early origin. Its association with the Dravidian scripts, particularly with Tamil, is well known. More details on this topic may be found in books on Indian paleography by A. C. Burnell, G. Bühler, and others.

The written form of a script varies from individual to individual and it is not possible to give all such variations. The idiosyncrasies of a hand must be ascertained from each manuscript. But a scholar who is acquainted with the language and the standard printed form of the characters will find it easy to identify all the variations. Hence I have taken into account only the printed form of the characters.

I hope this will suffice as an introduction to the scholar. Suggestions for correction or improvement will be gratefully received.

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July, 1983

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Vowels

a अ ऋ	u उ ॡ	i इ ऋ	o ओ ॢ
ā आ ऋ	ū ऊ ॡ	ī ई ऋ <sup>1</sup>	ō औ ॢ
i इ ऋ	ṛ ॠ ऋ	e ए ऋ	ṁ ॡ ॢ
ī ई ऋ	ṛ ॠ ऋ	ai ऐ ऋ	ī ॢ ॢ

Consonants

k क् <sup>3</sup> क्	kh ख् <sup>१</sup> क्	g ग् <sup>१</sup> क्	gh घ् <sup>१</sup> क्	ṅ ङ् <sup>१</sup> क्
c च् <sup>१</sup> क्	ch छ् <sup>१</sup> क्	j ज् <sup>१</sup> क्	jh झ् <sup>१</sup> क्	ñ ञ् <sup>१</sup> क्
ṭ ट् <sup>१</sup> क्	ṭh ठ् <sup>१</sup> क्	ḍ ड् <sup>१</sup> क्	ḍh ढ् <sup>१</sup> क्	n ण् <sup>१</sup> क्
t त् <sup>१</sup> क्	th थ् <sup>१</sup> क्	d द् <sup>१</sup> क्	dh ध् <sup>१</sup> क्	n न् <sup>१</sup> क्
p प् <sup>१</sup> क्	ph फ् <sup>१</sup> क्	b ब् <sup>१</sup> क्	bh भ् <sup>१</sup> क्	m म् <sup>१</sup> क्
y य् <sup>१</sup> क्	r र् <sup>१</sup> क्	l ल् <sup>१</sup> क्	v व् <sup>१</sup> क्	s श् <sup>१</sup> क्
ṣ ष् <sup>१</sup> क्	ś स् <sup>१</sup> क्	h ह् <sup>१</sup> क्	ḥ ॡ <sup>१</sup> क्	ṣ ष् <sup>१</sup> क्

1. This long vowel never, to my knowledge, occurs in literature. Yet it is given for the sake of symmetry in all primers. I have omitted it from the charts of consonant vowel combinations. The short vocalic l is replaced by the consonant @ in many mss. This should be apparent, after practice, with knowledge of Sanskrit.

2. This retroflex bears possible influence from Tamil. It is frequently replaced by @ (ॠ) except in Tantric works where it is a separate बीजमन्त्र.

3. ॡ denotes a consonant without an added vowel. It is equivalent to the virāma in Devanāgarī.

Vowels in combination with consonants have the following forms:

அ	சு	-
ஆ	சூ	- ா
இ	ஊ	- ீ
உ	஋.	- ூ
எ	ஏ	- ௃
ஓ	ஔ	- ெ
க	ங	- ே
ச	ட	- ை
ஸ	ழ	- ்
ந	ள	- ள
ப	வ	- ல
த	ய	- ழ
த	ர	- ர
அ	ல	- ற
அ	ல	- ற

Combinations of all consonants with all vowels:

[illegible]







The conjunct consonants, as a rule, are written one above the other. The upper one is the pure consonant and the lower one is pronounced with the required vowel. The vowel sign is written after the conjunct or over the upper one according to the sign. Examples are:

kka	क	as in	cikkarah	चिकणः	चिकुणाः
ika	कु	"	ghanikarah	इङ्कारः	सिङ्गारः
kki	कि	"	phakkikā	फकििका	फकििका
kti	क्ति	"	bhaktih	भक्तिः	भुक्तिः
tni	नी	"	patni	पत्नी	पत्नी
stu	स्तु	"	stutih	स्तुतिः	स्तुतिः
ktṛ	क्तृ	"	bhoktṛnām	भोक्तृणां	भोक्तृणां
sle	श्ले	"	s'lesah	श्लेषः	श्लेषः
ṣṇu	ष्णु	"	viṣṇuh	विष्णुः	विष्णुः
ṣṇi	ष्णि	"	vṛṣṇih	वृष्णिः	वृष्णिः
hni	ह्नि	"	vahnih	वाहिः	वाहिः
lli	लि	"	mallikā	मल्लिका	मल्लिका
ṣṭe	ष्टे	"	kaṣṭena	कष्टेन	कष्टेन
ṣṭā	ष्टा	"	sāṣṭāṅgam	साष्टाङ्गम्	साष्टाङ्गम्

Some consonants change shape in conjuncts giving the conjuncts a special combined form. Following are all such forms:

jñ	ज्ञ	as in	yajñah jñānam	यज्ञः ज्ञानम्	यञ्जुः ज्ञाञ्जुः
ñc	ञ्च	"	pañca	पञ्च	पञ्चुः
ñj	ञ्ज	"	pañjarah	पञ्जरः	पञ्जुः
tth	त्थ	"	utthitah	उत्थितः	उत्थितुः
tv	त्वं	"	gatvā	गत्वा	गत्वाञ्
ddh	द्ध	"	buddhiḥ	बुद्धिः	बुद्धिः
			suddhaḥ	सुद्धः	सुद्धुः
dv	द्व	"	dvik dvedhā	द्विः द्वेधा	द्विः द्वेधाञ्
nt	न्त	"	sāntah kuntī	शान्तः कुन्ती	शान्तुः कुन्ती
nth	न्थ	"	panthāḥ	पन्थाः	पन्थाः
nd	न्द	"	vindati	विन्दति	विन्दुः
			vanditah	वन्दितः	वन्दितुः
ndh	न्ध	"	bandhah bandhuh	बन्धः बन्धुः	बन्धुः बन्धुः

The consonant ऋ (ॠ, ॡ) is represented in two ways. When following a consonant it is written as ऋ under the consonant; but when it precedes a consonant it takes the form ॠ written after the consonant or conjunct.

kr	कृ	as in	kṛandati kṛāntiḥ kṛiṇāti	कृन्दति क्रान्तिः क्रीणाति	कृ ॠ की कृ ॠ ण्तिः क्री ॠ णा ॠ
tv	तृ	as in	tṛāsaḥ	त्रासः	तृ ॠ णः
str	सृ	as in	stṛi	सृती	सृ ॠ
ndr	नृ	"	candraḥ	चन्द्रः	च ॠ द्रः
ntv	नृ	"	mantraḥ tantri	मन्त्रः तन्त्री	म ॠ न्त्रः त ॠ न्त्री
			BUT		
rk	र्क	"	arkaḥ	अर्कः	अ ॠ र्कः
rc	र्च	"	carcā arciḥ	चर्चा अर्चिः	च ॠ च ॠ ण अ ॠ र्चिः
rts	र्त्स	"	bhartsitaḥ	भर्त्सितः	भ ॠ र्त्सि ॠ तः
ryā	र्या	"	panyāptam	पर्याप्तम्	प ॠ र्या ॠ प्तम्
rdhv	र्ध्व	"	ūrdhvam ardham	ऊर्ध्वम् अर्धम्	ऊ ॠ र्ध्वम् अ ॠ र्धम्

1. In many cases (both in print and mss.) a ऋ (ॠ, ॡ) is replaced by ॠ (ॡ, ॢ). Other examples are:

ध्रुवम् - ध्रु ॠ वम् ; अध्यायः - अ ॠ ध्या ॠ यः



The consonant ് (y, യ) is represented in conjuncts by the symbol ് only when it is the final member. But when the conjunct contains an initial ള (h, റ), ള (h) takes the last place.

ky	കൃ	as in	s'akyaḥ	ശക്യ :	ശക്യഃ
cy	ഛൃ	as in	prācyah	പ്രാച്യഃ	പ്രാച്യഃ
ty	തൃ	as in	āgatyā	आगत्य	ആഗതൃ
jy	ജൃ	as in	ijyā	इज्या	ഇജ്യാ
rjy	ര്ജൃ	as in	nirmārjya	निर्मार्ज्य	നിർമാർജ്യാ
nny	ന്യൃ	as in	nirvanṇya	निर्वर्ण्य	നിർവർണ്ണൃ
rtsy	ർത്സൃ	as in	vibhartsya	विभर्त्स्य	വിഭർത്സൃ
rthy	ര്ത്ഥൃ	as in	prārthya	प्रार्थ्य	പ്രാർത്ഥൃ
rtsny	ർത്സ്യൃ	as in	kārtsnyam	कार्त्स्न्यम्	കാർത്ത്യം
yy	യൃ	as in	nicāyya	निचाय्य	നിചായൃ
gny	ഗ്നൃ	as in	agnyūdhānam	अग्न्याधानम्	അഗ്നൃധാനമ്
yu	യു	as in	<u>But</u> vāyuvagnī	वायवग्नी	വായവ്ഗ്നീ

The final ക (t, ത) is written as ക and the final ന (n, ന) as ന. Normally this will be at the end of the sentence but in print and mss. it is found in the middle of sentences as well as in combinations. This can be easily recognized. Examples are:

tasmāt	तस्मात्	തസ്മാ ക്
utkoṣṭya	उत्क्षिप्य	ഉ ക്ഷിപ്യ
samvatsare	संवत्सरे	സംവ ക്സര
utpādya	उत्पाद्य	ഉ ക്പാദ്യ
avocan	अवोचन्	അവൊ ചന്
trīṇ kramān	त्रीन् क्रमान्	ത്രീന് ക്രമാന്
bhagvān bodhā- yanah	भगवान् बोधा- यजः	ബ്രഹ്മവാനു ബോധായ നഃ

The final ഃ is written as ഃ and the medial anusvāra as a ഃ. Anusvāra occasionally replaces the nasals except ഞ.

mañkhaḥ	मङ्खः	മംഖഃ ഞ 'ഃ ഇഃ
kañṭhaḥ	कण्ठः	കണ്ഠഃ ഞ കഃഃ
śambhuḥ	शंभुः	ശംഭുഃ ഞ ശ്ചുഃ
bandhaḥ	बन्धः	ബന്ധഃ ഞ ബന്ധഃ
pāṇīyam	पानीयम्	പാനീയം
jalam	जलम्	ജലം
kūlam	कूलम्	കൂലം



In conjuncts with more than two consonants, when any two have a combined form, it is always written as such.

ktv	क्त्वं	as in	paktvā	पक्त्वा } पक्त्वा }	പക്വാ
ndr	न्द्र	as in	candraḥ	चन्द्रः	ചന്ദ്രഃ
ndv	न्द्वं	as in	dvandvaḥ	द्वन्द्वः	ദ്വന്ദ്വഃ
ntv	न्त्र	as in	tāntrikah	तान्त्रिकः	താത്ത്രികഃ
ndy	न्द्य	as in	vandyaḥ	वन्द्यः	വന്ദ്യഃ
nty	न्त्य	as in	bhrāntyā	भ्रान्त्या	ബ്രാന്ത്യാ

#### Important

Care should be taken to distinguish the following pairs, particularly while reading manuscripts:

- ॒ (u, उ)      and    ॒ (d, ढ)  
 ॒ (p, प)      and    ॒ (v, व)  
 ॒ (p, प)      and    ॒ (c, च)  
 ॒ (ph, फ)      and    ॒ (ch, छ)  
 ॒ (y, य)      and    ॒ (dh, ध)  
 ॒ (v, व)      and    ॒ (kh, ख)  
 ॒ (u, उ)      and    ॒ (o, ओ)  
 ॒ (d, ढ)      and    ॒ (o, ओ)  
 ॒ (anusvāra)      and    ॒ (ṭh, ठ)  
 ॒ (i, इ)      and    ॒ (ṇ, ण)



Words without conjuncts:

abhayaṃ	अभयम्	கவையம்
āyāḥ	आयः	சூய:
īyam	इयम्	ஐயம்
ītiḥ	इतिः	ஈதி:
uragāḥ	उरगः	உரமு:
upadhā	उपधा	உபயா
ūṣarā	ऊजरा	உஷரா
ṛṇam	ऋणम्	஋ணம்
ṛkārah	ऋकारः	஋கார:
eṣaḥ	एषः	எஷ:
airāvatāḥ	ऐरावतः	ஐராவத:
oghaḥ	ओघः	ஔய:
auṣadham	औषधम्	ஔஷயம்
kapiḥ	कपिः	கபி:
khagāḥ	खगः	வகு:
gūḍham	गूढम्	குது
ghanāḥ	घनः	வந:
catūlam	चटुलम्	உடூலம்
Chalāḥ	छलः	உமல:
jīvanam, jalam	जीवनम्, जलम्	ஜீவநம், ஜலம்
jharī	झरी	ஜர்
ṭikā	टीका	டீகா
ṭhālīnī	ठालिनी	஠ாலீநீ
ḍamaruḥ	डमरुः	டமரூ:
dhaukanam	ढौकनम्	டௌகநம்
taulikaḥ	नौलिकः	தௌலிக:

dipah  
 dhiṣaṇah  
 virodhah  
 paisācah  
 phāṇitam  
 bijah  
 bhūtiḥ  
 bhavān  
 mithunam  
 yoniḥ  
 rohinī  
 līlā  
 vairī  
 sāmī  
 śaḍāṇanah  
 saudhāmini  
 hīrah  
 pātālah  
 pulinam  
 vapanaṁ  
 viparītaḥ  
 vivaraṇam  
 pavamāṇah  
 ilā  
 kālanam  
 dalaṁ  
 śabalaṁ  
 yodhah

दीपः  
 धिषणः  
 निरोधः  
 पैसाचः  
 फाणितम्  
 बीजः  
 भीतिः  
 भवान्  
 मिथुनम्  
 योनिः  
 रोहिणी  
 लीला  
 वैरी  
 हामी  
 षडाननः  
 सौधामिनी  
 हीरः  
 पाताकः  
 पुत्तिनम्  
 वपनम्  
 विपरीतः  
 विवरणम्  
 पवमानः  
 इला  
 कालनम्  
 दलम्  
 शबलम्  
 योध्यः

दीபः  
 யிஷணः  
 நிரோധः  
 பைசாஅ:  
 ஷாணிதது  
 ஸீஜ:  
 ஸீதி:  
 ஸவாந்  
 மிதூநதது  
 யோநி:  
 ரோஹிணி  
 லீலா  
 வைரீ  
 ஸாமி  
 ஷடானந:  
 ஸௌயாஹிநீ  
 ஹீர:  
 பாதாஅ:  
 பூத்தினதது  
 வபநதது  
 விவரீத:  
 விவரணதது  
 பவரீந:  
 ஐலா  
 காலநதது  
 துநதது  
 ஸபலதது  
 யோய:

añcitah	आञ्चितः	காண்கித:
kuñjarah	कुञ्जरः	காண்கர:
ākarsanam	आकर्षणम्	காண்கரணம்
agnih	अग्निः	காண்கி:
ātma	आत्मा	காண்கு
pingalah	पिङ्गलः	காண்குள:
kundalam	कुण्डलम्	காண்குளம் (காண்கு)
tāmbūlam	ताम्बूलम्	காண்குளம்
induh	इन्दुः	காண்குளம்:
vijñānam	विज्ञानम्	காண்குளம்
śrutvā	श्रुत्वा	காண்குளம்
indrāṇi	इन्द्राणी	காண்குளம்
dantī	दन्ती	காண்குளம்
pārthivah	पार्थिवः	காண்குளம்:
kārṣṇyam	काष्ण्यम्	காண்குளம்
pārṣṇih	पाष्णिः	காண்குளம்:
kasminś'cit	कस्मिंश्चित्	காண்குளம் (காண்கு)
dhārṣṭyam	धाष्यम्	காண்குளம்
karpūrah	कर्पूरः	காண்குளம்:
parvan	पर्वन्	காண்குளம்
bandhūkah	बन्धूकः	காண்குளம்:
vandyaḥ	वन्द्यः	காண்குளம்:
ucchritam	उच्छ्रितम्	காண்குளம்
dāridṛyam	दारिद्र्यम्	காண்குளம்
pārśvam	पार्श्वम्	காண்குளம்
dhairyam	धैर्यम्	காண்குளம் (காண்கு)
chandas	छन्दस	காண்குளம் (காண்கு)
udarah	उदरः	காண்குளம்:



From the Bhagavadgītā:

1.1-5

யதேகக்ஷத்ருக்ஷம் ருக்ஷத்ருஸ்தேவதா யாயுதவ: |  
 ரோககா: வாணவாஸ்தவ கிரகுவத சஸ்ய |  
 டுஷ்பூதம் வாணவநீகம் வடுவம் டுயாயநஸ்தா |  
 சூதாயதேவஸஸ்து ராஜா வதந தேவலீக |  
 வஸ்துதாம் வாணவபுத்ராணா ரோதாயதேவநீக |  
 வடுவம் டுயவதேவதேவநீகம் சிவதேவநீக |  
 க்ஷத்ருஸ்திரா தேவதேவநீகம் சிவதேவநீக |  
 யாயுதவதேவநீகம் சிவதேவநீக |  
 யதேகக்ஷத்ருக்ஷம் ருக்ஷத்ருஸ்தேவதா யாயுதவ: |  
 யதேகக்ஷத்ருக்ஷம் ருக்ஷத்ருஸ்தேவதா யாயுதவ: |

4.33-35

ஸ்தாயாந் டுயதேவநீகம் சிவதேவநீகம் |  
 ஸ்தாயாந் டுயதேவநீகம் சிவதேவநீகம் |  
 டுயதேவநீகம் சிவதேவநீகம் |  
 டுயதேவநீகம் சிவதேவநீகம் |  
 டுயதேவநீகம் சிவதேவநீகம் |  
 டுயதேவநீகம் சிவதேவநீகம் |

15.1-2

ஹஸ்தே தேவநீகம் சிவதேவநீகம் |  
 ஹஸ்தே தேவநீகம் சிவதேவநீகம் |  
 ஹஸ்தே தேவநீகம் சிவதேவநீகம் |  
 ஹஸ்தே தேவநீகம் சிவதேவநீகம் |  
 ஹஸ்தே தேவநீகம் சிவதேவநீகம் |  
 ஹஸ்தே தேவநீகம் சிவதேவநீகம் |

புர னு ஸ மித்ர ஸாஜ ரஹாஷ்யாரம்ஹ :

(Brahmasūtra s'āṅkara bhāṣyārāmbhaḥ)

யுஷ் டு ஸுக்<sup>௧</sup> புத்ர<sup>௨</sup> ய ஹா உ ர யொ வி-<sup>௩</sup>ஷ ய -  
 விஷ யிணா ஸ<sup>௪</sup> : பு கா ர வ திர ரு<sup>௫</sup> ஐ ஸ ஹ வ யொ -  
 ரித ரெத ரஹா வாத<sup>௬</sup> உ வ து ன ஸி கா யா ன ஐ க<sup>௭</sup> -  
 ணா<sup>௮</sup> ரெ<sup>௯</sup> ஸு<sup>௧௦</sup> த ரா<sup>௧௧</sup> திரெத ரஹா வாத<sup>௧௨</sup> உ வ து<sup>௧௩</sup> ரி -  
 து<sup>௧௪</sup> த<sup>௧௫</sup> ஸு<sup>௧௬</sup> ஸு<sup>௧௭</sup> புத்ர<sup>௧௮</sup> ய ஹா உ ர விஷ யிணி<sup>௧௯</sup> விஷா -  
 து<sup>௨௦</sup> க<sup>௨௧</sup> யு<sup>௨௨</sup> ஷ்<sup>௨௩</sup> புத்ர<sup>௨௪</sup> ய ஹா உ ர ஸு<sup>௨௫</sup> விஷ ய ஸு<sup>௨௬</sup>  
 த<sup>௨௭</sup> க<sup>௨௮</sup> ணா<sup>௨௯</sup> ஸு<sup>௩௦</sup> ஐ<sup>௩௧</sup> ஸு<sup>௩௨</sup> திர<sup>௩௩</sup> வ ய<sup>௩௪</sup> ய<sup>௩௫</sup> ய<sup>௩௬</sup> ண<sup>௩௭</sup>  
 விஷ யிண<sup>௩௮</sup> ஸு<sup>௩௯</sup> க<sup>௪௦</sup> ணா<sup>௪௧</sup> ஸு<sup>௪௨</sup> விஷ ய<sup>௪௩</sup> ஐ<sup>௪௪</sup> ஸு<sup>௪௫</sup>  
 ரி<sup>௪௬</sup> ய<sup>௪௭</sup> தி<sup>௪௮</sup> ஹ<sup>௪௯</sup> த<sup>௫௦</sup> ய<sup>௫௧</sup> ஸு<sup>௫௨</sup> | த<sup>௫௩</sup> யா<sup>௫௪</sup> வ<sup>௫௫</sup> த<sup>௫௬</sup> ரு<sup>௫௭</sup> ஸு<sup>௫௮</sup> -  
 த<sup>௫௯</sup> ரு<sup>௬௦</sup> ரு<sup>௬௧</sup> த<sup>௬௨</sup> ரி<sup>௬௩</sup> ரு<sup>௬௪</sup> ய<sup>௬௫</sup> க<sup>௬௬</sup> ஸு<sup>௬௭</sup> ஸு<sup>௬௮</sup> -  
 த<sup>௬௯</sup> ரெ<sup>௭௦</sup> த<sup>௭௧</sup> ரா<sup>௭௨</sup> வி<sup>௭௩</sup> வ<sup>௭௪</sup> க<sup>௭௫</sup> த<sup>௭௬</sup> து<sup>௭௭</sup> வி<sup>௭௮</sup> வி<sup>௭௯</sup> க<sup>௮௦</sup> ய<sup>௮௧</sup> ய<sup>௮௨</sup> க<sup>௮௩</sup> -  
 ய<sup>௮௪</sup> ரி<sup>௮௫</sup> ணா<sup>௮௬</sup> ரி<sup>௮௭</sup> ய<sup>௮௮</sup> ஹ<sup>௮௯</sup> ஐ<sup>௯௦</sup> ர<sup>௯௧</sup> திர<sup>௯௨</sup> திர<sup>௯௩</sup> ஸு<sup>௯௪</sup> ரு<sup>௯௫</sup> த<sup>௯௬</sup>  
 திர<sup>௯௭</sup> ய<sup>௯௮</sup> த<sup>௯௯</sup> க<sup>௧௦௦</sup> ரு<sup>௧௦௧</sup> ஹ<sup>௧௦௨</sup> ரி<sup>௧௦௩</sup> ஐ<sup>௧௦௪</sup> ர<sup>௧௦௫</sup> ரி<sup>௧௦௬</sup> தி<sup>௧௦௭</sup> ரெ<sup>௧௦௮</sup> ஸ<sup>௧௦௯</sup> ரி<sup>௧௧௦</sup> -  
 க<sup>௧௧௧</sup> ஸு<sup>௧௧௨</sup> ய<sup>௧௧௩</sup> ஹ<sup>௧௧௪</sup> வ<sup>௧௧௫</sup> வ<sup>௧௧௬</sup> ஹ<sup>௧௧௭</sup> ர<sup>௧௧௮</sup> : | ஸு<sup>௧௧௯</sup> ஹ<sup>௧௧௮</sup> க<sup>௧௧௯</sup> ஸு<sup>௧௧௮</sup> ஐ<sup>௧௧௮</sup>  
 ஸு<sup>௧௧௮</sup> ரா<sup>௧௧௮</sup> ரெ<sup>௧௧௮</sup> | உ<sup>௧௧௮</sup> வ<sup>௧௧௮</sup> த<sup>௧௧௮</sup> | ஸு<sup>௧௧௮</sup> திர<sup>௧௧௮</sup> ஹ<sup>௧௧௮</sup> : வ<sup>௧௧௮</sup> த<sup>௧௧௮</sup>  
 வ<sup>௧௧௮</sup> வ<sup>௧௧௮</sup> ஐ<sup>௧௧௮</sup> ஐ<sup>௧௧௮</sup> ஹ<sup>௧௧௮</sup> ஸ<sup>௧௧௮</sup> : | த<sup>௧௧௮</sup> க<sup>௧௧௮</sup> வி<sup>௧௧௮</sup> ஐ<sup>௧௧௮</sup> த<sup>௧௧௮</sup> ரு<sup>௧௧௮</sup> -  
 ய<sup>௧௧௮</sup> க<sup>௧௧௮</sup> ஐ<sup>௧௧௮</sup> ஸ<sup>௧௧௮</sup> ஹ<sup>௧௧௮</sup> தி<sup>௧௧௮</sup> வ<sup>௧௧௮</sup> த<sup>௧௧௮</sup> | க<sup>௧௧௮</sup> வி<sup>௧௧௮</sup> த<sup>௧௧௮</sup> ய<sup>௧௧௮</sup> த<sup>௧௧௮</sup>  
 ய<sup>௧௧௮</sup> ஐ<sup>௧௧௮</sup> ஸு<sup>௧௧௮</sup> திர<sup>௧௧௮</sup> வ<sup>௧௧௮</sup> க<sup>௧௧௮</sup> ஹ<sup>௧௧௮</sup> தி<sup>௧௧௮</sup> ஸ<sup>௧௧௮</sup> ஹ<sup>௧௧௮</sup> ரு<sup>௧௧௮</sup> ஹ<sup>௧௧௮</sup> -  
 ஹ<sup>௧௧௮</sup> தி<sup>௧௧௮</sup> | க<sup>௧௧௮</sup> ஹ<sup>௧௧௮</sup> த<sup>௧௧௮</sup> ய<sup>௧௧௮</sup> த<sup>௧௧௮</sup> ய<sup>௧௧௮</sup> ஐ<sup>௧௧௮</sup> ஸு<sup>௧௧௮</sup> ஸு<sup>௧௧௮</sup> ஹ<sup>௧௧௮</sup> வ<sup>௧௧௮</sup>  
 வி<sup>௧௧௮</sup> ஹ<sup>௧௧௮</sup> த<sup>௧௧௮</sup> ய<sup>௧௧௮</sup> க<sup>௧௧௮</sup> க<sup>௧௧௮</sup> ஹ<sup>௧௧௮</sup> ர<sup>௧௧௮</sup> உ<sup>௧௧௮</sup> க<sup>௧௧௮</sup> த<sup>௧௧௮</sup> | ஸ<sup>௧௧௮</sup> வ<sup>௧௧௮</sup> யா<sup>௧௧௮</sup> வி<sup>௧௧௮</sup>  
 க<sup>௧௧௮</sup> ஹ<sup>௧௧௮</sup> ஸு<sup>௧௧௮</sup> ரு<sup>௧௧௮</sup> ய<sup>௧௧௮</sup> க<sup>௧௧௮</sup> ஹ<sup>௧௧௮</sup> ஸ<sup>௧௧௮</sup> தா<sup>௧௧௮</sup> ஹ<sup>௧௧௮</sup> வ<sup>௧௧௮</sup> ஹி<sup>௧௧௮</sup> உ<sup>௧௧௮</sup> ர<sup>௧௧௮</sup> தி<sup>௧௧௮</sup> |

Note

The avagraha (ऽ) is indicated by Z in most of the printed books. Generally in the handwritten mss. the avagraha is not indicated. The reader knowing the language should be able to identify the places where it occurs.